

## **6.12 Socioeconomic Resources**

### **6.12.1 Introduction**

Riverside Public Utilities (RPU) proposes to build and operate a nominal 96-megawatt (MW) simple-cycle power plant on a 12-acre fenced site within the City of Riverside, California. This proposed facility is referred to as the Riverside Energy Resource Center (RERC) Project (Project). RPU will develop, build, own and operate the facility. RERC will supply the internal needs of the City of Riverside during summer peak electrical demands and will serve the City's minimum emergency loads in the event RPU is islanded from the external transmission system. No power from RERC will be exported outside of the city.

This section discusses potential impacts to Socioeconomic resources related to the proposed Project. The RERC Project site is located at the northern terminus of Acorn Street in the City of Riverside, Riverside County, California. The technical area of socioeconomics addresses several interrelated areas of interest and concern regarding the proposed Project. This socioeconomic assessment evaluates the likely short-term and long-term Project-related effects on public services such as wastewater, emergency health services, or fire protection, as well as the likely effects on local fiscal conditions and capability of local government to accommodate the needs presented by any population increases caused by the Project. This socioeconomic assessment also evaluates issues of environmental justice, or whether any Project impacts fall disproportionately upon low-income or minority populations.

#### **6.12.2.2 Project Description**

The proposed site is owned by the City of Riverside and is located adjacent to the City of Riverside's Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) in a light industrial/manufacturing area. The RERC will consist of two aero-derivative combustion turbine generators with SCRs, an on-site substation, approximately 1.75 miles of 69kV transmission line, natural gas and water supply interconnection, and on-site administration building and warehouse. The power plant and associated administration building and warehouse will occupy approximately 8 of 12 acres with the additional 4 acres reserved for equipment storage and construction parking. The entire plant perimeter will be fenced with a combination of chain-link fencing and architectural block walls.

### **6.12.2 Laws, Ordinances Regulations and Standards**

#### **6.12.2.1 Federal**

Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations," focuses federal attention on the environmental and human conditions of minority populations and calls on agencies to develop strategies to achieve environmental justice as part of this mission. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) subsequently developed guidelines to assist all federal agencies to develop strategies to address the issue (U.S. EPA, 1996). Federal agencies are required to address disproportionately high and adverse human

health or environmental effects of their programs, policies and activities on low-income populations and minority populations.

#### ***6.12.2.2 State***

California Code of Regulations, Section 15151, states:

- ♦ Economic or social factors of a project may be used to determine the significance of physical changes caused by the project;
- ♦ Economic, social and particularly housing factors shall be considered by public agencies together with technological and environmental factors in deciding whether changes in a project are feasible to reduce and/or avoid significant effects on the environment.

Since the purpose for this analysis is a Small Power Plant Exemption, for the purposes of the California Energy Commission permitting required, there are no requirements for socioeconomic analyses from the Proponent. However, in the interest of completeness, it has been deemed that a socioeconomic analysis is appropriate.

### **6.12.3 Setting**

#### ***6.12.3.1 Project Summary***

The Project's generation component will be located on a 12-acre site located between Payton Avenue and Acorn Street, just north of Jurupa Avenue in the northwest portion of the City of Riverside. Land use in the close Project vicinity is largely industrial, warehouse and office. A city sewage disposal facility is located just northwest of the Project site. The Riverside Municipal Airport is located about a mile south of the Project's generating station and Santa Ana River Regional Park is approximately a half-mile due north of the site. The transmission component, of approximately 2 miles in length, would run from the generating plant eastward along Jurupa Avenue, terminating at the existing Mountain View Substation. The Project location and vicinity are shown in Section 1, Figure 1.2-1.

Since the Project components are located near the northwest boundary of the City of Riverside, the area of influence for socioeconomics includes not only the City of Riverside, adjacent incorporated cities of Norco, Corona and Moreno Valley and areas of unincorporated Riverside County within 6 miles of the Project facilities. However, Riverside County as a whole is also used to provide context for local conditions. Socioeconomic issues relevant to the affected environment include population, public services, housing and employment/income.

#### ***6.12.3.2 Population and Demographic Characteristics***

The Project is located in the City of Riverside, which is the county seat of Riverside County, California, located at the western end of the San Jacinto Valley. The City of Riverside was founded in 1870 by John North and a group of easterners who wished to establish a colony dedicated to education and culture. Beginning three years thereafter, with the discovery that navel oranges thrived in the area, the citrus industry thrived,

especially with the development of refrigerated railroad cars and irrigation technique innovations. By 1895, Riverside had the highest per capita wealth in California. Surrounding areas were extensively developed for citrus cultivation. During this era, the City became popular as a tourist destination (City of Riverside, undated). The City and Riverside County have steadily grown in population throughout the 1900s, particularly since 1970. The City of Riverside nearly doubled in population between 1970 and 2003, while the County's population nearly quadrupled. Population trends are shown in Table 6.12-1.

Riverside County encompasses 7,207 square miles with a population density of 237 persons per square mile in 2003. Riverside County has experienced a high growth rate for the past 20 years, increasing 76.5 percent between 1980 and 1990, then by 32 percent from 1990 to 2000. Between 1990 and 2000, Riverside County experienced the fifth highest county population growth rate, compared to all 58 California.

The City of Riverside's population has also grown steadily, but at a lower rate than that of the County. Some of this growth, shown in Table 6.12-1, has been due to annexations. The City's estimated January 1, 2003, population was 274,071, or 3,509 persons per square mile (78.1 square miles).

**Table 6.12-1 Historical population trends, Riverside County, City and State**

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003
Riverside County	459,074	663,166	1,170,413	1,545,387	1,584,300	1,645,300	1,705,500
City of Riverside	140,089	170,876	226,505	255,166	261,300	269,600	274,071
State of California	19,953,134	23,667,902	29,758,213	33,873,294	34,367,000	35,000,000	35,591,000

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, decennial census counts, 1970-2000, and State of California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, 2003a.

Note: Decennial Census counts were dated April 1 of each year. The year 2001-2003 estimates are dated January 1 of each year.

The City of Riverside is part of an urbanized area, bordered by the cities Norco and Corona to its west and Moreno Valley to the east. Also bordering the City of Riverside is the unincorporated area of Jurupa (the "Jurupa Census County Division" (CCD), as named by the U.S. Bureau of the Census) to its north, and the Lake Matthews CCD and Woodcrest "Census Designated Place" (CDP) to its south. All these communities are within Riverside County. In general, like the City of Riverside, population growth in these areas has been lower than for Riverside County as a whole because they have become more built-up. The populations of these communities are shown in Table 6.12-2. San Bernardino County is also included.

**Table 6.12-2 Historical populations, communities adjacent to the City**

	2003	2000	1990	1980	1970	City Land Area, square miles, 2000	City Population Density (persons per square mile), 2000
Norco city	25,245	24,157	23,302	21,126	14,511	14.1	1,713
Corona city	137,006	124,966	76,095	37,791	27,519	35.1	3,560
Moreno Valley city	150,203	142,381	118,779	n/a	n/a	51.2	2,781
Woodcrest CDP	n/a	8,342	7,796	n/a	n/a		
Jurupa CCD	n/a	85,106	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Mira Loma CDP	n/a	17,617	15,786	8,707	8,462		
Pedley CDP	n/a	11,207	8,896	n/a	n/a		
Rubidoux CDP	n/a	29,180	24,367	16,763	13,959		
Lake Matthews CCD	n/a	16,351	n/a	n/a	n/a		
San Bernardino County	1,788,479	1,709,434	1,418,380	895,016	684,072		

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, decennial census counts, 1970-2000 and State of California, Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, 2003b

Note: The Mira Loma, Pedley and Rubidoux CDPs are all within the Jurupa CCD.

with San Bernardino County

As with much of Southern California, the City of Riverside populations, as well as the populations of adjacent incorporated cities and Riverside County, are diverse in terms of racial and ethnic heritage, with large Hispanic populations. Table 6.12-3 shows year 2000 ethnicity data for these jurisdictions and Figure 6.12-1 graphs the data in Table 6.12-3 in terms of proportions of population.

**Table 6.12-3 Racial and Ethnic Heritage**

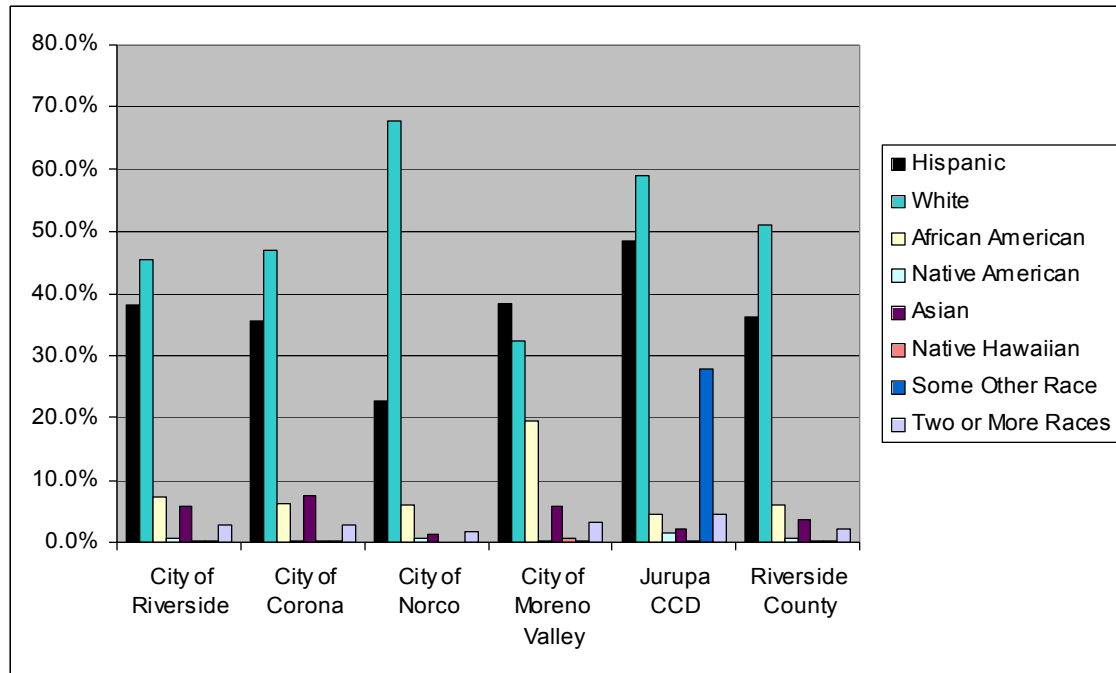
	Total Population	Hispanic	White	African American	Native American	Asian	Native Hawaiian	Some Other Race	Two or More Races
City of Riverside	255,166	97,315	116,254	18,051	1,415	14,233	848	492	6,558
City of Corona	124,966	44,569	58,784	7,704	490	9,239	353	278	3,549
City of Norco	24,157	5,504	16,334	1,468	112	274	23	24	418
City of Moreno Valley	142,381	54,689	45,881	27,536	567	8,214	650	295	4,549
Jurupa CCD	85,106	41,415	50,213	3,935	1,167	1,819	203	23,817	3,952
Riverside County	1,545,387	559,575	788,831	92,403	10,135	55,199	3,284	2,425	33,535

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census.

Note: Jurupa CCD data are compiled on a different basis from the cities regarding assignments of Hispanic population, which is distributed across other counties and therefore is double counted in totals.

Riverside, adjacent cities, the Jurupa CCD and Riverside County, 2000.

**Figure 6.12-1 Racial and Ethnic Heritage, percent of total population**



**Source:** U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census.

Note: Jurupa CCD data are compiled on a different basis from the cities regarding assignments of Hispanic population, which is distributed across other counties and therefore is double counted in totals.

Riverside and adjacent cities and Riverside County, 2000

Population projections for Riverside County call for continued rapid population growth through the year 2020, a near doubling over the period from 2000-2020. This rapid rate of population growth is much higher than the projected statewide population growth rate. San Bernardino County is projected to grow at a slightly lower, but nonetheless high, rate, as shown in Table 6.12-4.

Future population growth within the City of Riverside is unlikely to be high, since the City lands are near build-out, and barriers such as the adjacent City of Moreno Valley to the east, the cities of Norco and Corona to the west, and the Santa Ana River Regional Park at the City's north will act as constraints on future annexations. Thus, future population growth in Riverside would be most likely to come primarily from infill and redevelopment.

**Table 6.12-4 Population projections, Riverside, San Bernardino Counties, State**

	July 2000	July 2005	July 2010	July 2015	July 2020
Riverside County	1,577,700	1,864,700	2,159,700	2,459,600	2,817,600
San Bernardino County	1,709,434	1,980,000	2,231,600	2,487,700	2,800,900
State of California	34,480,300	37,473,500	40,262,400	42,711,200	45,821,900

**Source:** California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, June 2001

2000-2020 (Year 2000 are Census Data).

### **6.12.3.4 Environmental Justice**

President Clinton’s Executive Order 12898, “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations,” signed on February 11, 1994, required all federal agencies to develop strategies to develop environmental justice strategies. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) subsequently developed guidelines to assist all federal agencies to develop strategies to address the issue (U.S. EPA, 1996). Federal agencies are required to address disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their programs, policies and activities on low-income populations and minority populations.

Table 6.12-3 and Figure 6.12-1 show ethnic and racial distributions for areas within approximately 6 miles, on a broader geographical unit basis. Tables 6.12-5 and 6.12-6, located at the end of this baseline section, show the ethnic and income distribution, respectively, by Census block for areas within 6 miles of the Project. The data are derived from the 2000 census, as specified by the U.S. EPA (1996) guidelines. According to the Guidelines, a significant minority population exists if minorities comprise 50 percent or more of the affected areas general population.

### **6.12.3.5 Housing**

The housing market in the City of Riverside exhibits a moderate degree of tightness. In the year 2000, 4.6 percent, or 3,969 of its units were vacant, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census count (vacancy rates under 5 percent indicate some housing market tightness). Vacancy rates for owner units and renter units were 4.8 and 1.9 percent, respectively. In the larger area of Riverside County as a whole, there were 78,456 vacant units, or 13.4 percent of the total County housing stock. This higher vacancy rate reflects, in part, the broader County’s relatively large stock of “seasonal, recreational, or occasional use” housing. Housing data are displayed in Table 6.12-7.

**Table 6.12-7 Housing Data, City of Riverside and Riverside County, Year 2000**

	<b>City of Riverside</b>	<b>Riverside County</b>
Total Units	85,974	584,674
Total Vacant	3,969	78,456
Vacancy Rate	4.6%	13.4%
Vacancy Rate, Owner	1.9%	2.5%
Vacancy Rate, Renter	4.8%	7.2%
Vacant for Sale	880	9,098
Vacant for Rent	1,774	12,303
Vacant, Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	245	38,241
Total Occupied	82,005	506,218
Single Unit	56,760	355,880
Multiple Unit	22,818	88,185
Mobile Home	2,146	60,164
Vacant, Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use	65	1,991
Occupied, Renter	3,550	157,686

	City of Riverside	Riverside County
Occupied, Owner	46,455	348,532
Median Value, Owner-Occupied	\$119,600	\$146,500
Median Contract Rent, Renter-Occupied	\$591	\$575

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census.

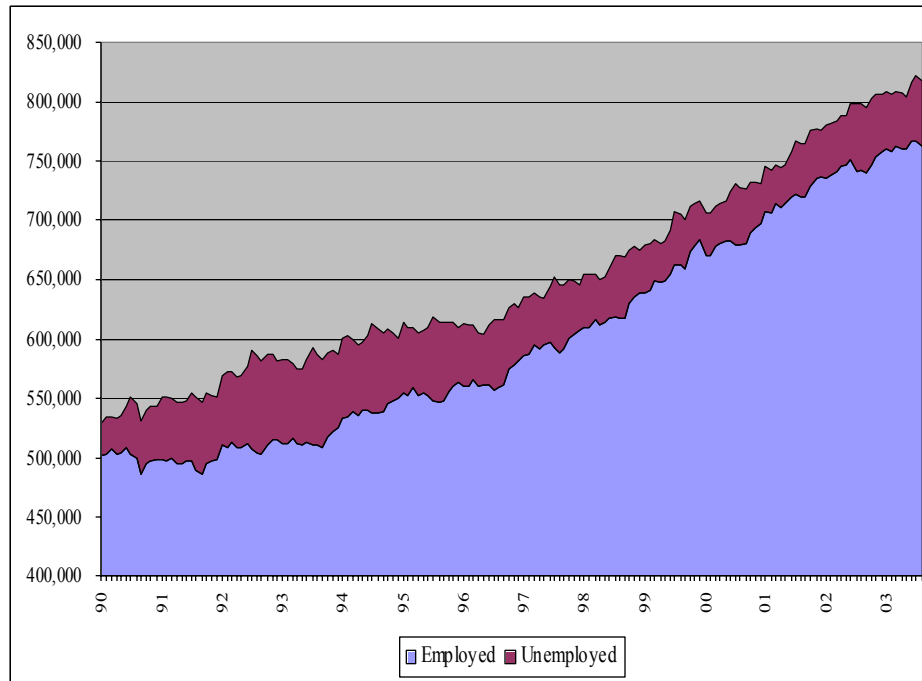
Consistent with the Riverside area's history as a tourist destination and business center, the area has extensive hotel/motel accommodations. An Internet Yellow Pages search was performed to identify all hotel/motel and recreational vehicle (RV) park facilities, and resulted in over 150 hotel/motels located within 25 miles of Riverside, 78 of which are within 10 miles and 34 of which are located in the City of Riverside itself. The cities of Corona and Norco, to the west of the Project site have very limited hotel/motel facilities, according to the Yellow Pages Internet search results. Nine RV parks were identified within 25 miles of the City of Riverside, the closest being 12.2 miles distant.

### ***6.12.3.6 Employment and Economy***

Because the Project will draw on a variety of construction and operation specialties, the relevant study area used for the description of employment and economy is the Riverside/San Bernardino County Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). This SMSA is used as the relevant labor market area, from which the Project is expected to draw most, if not all, of its construction and operation labor forces. Riverside and San Bernardino Counties are addressed separately and as a whole in this section. Employment data for the City of Riverside and proximate cities are also addressed.

Riverside County has a relatively large, diverse and historically rapidly growing economy. County employment has grown on average every year since 1990, even including the recessionary years of 2000-2001. In October 2003, the County unemployment rate was 6.4 percent. Historical County employment and unemployment data are depicted in Figure 6.12-2.

**Figure 6.12-2 Historical employment and unemployment, Riverside County**



Source: California Employment Development Department, 2003.

Originally the Riverside County economy was primary agricultural, and the agriculture sector remains viable. Although agriculturally related employment has been shrinking as the county has urbanized, farm and “agricultural services, forestry, fisheries and other” still accounted for about 5.3 percent of total County employment in the year 2000. However, services, retail trade and construction are the largest three private sectors in Riverside County. The high proportion of construction employment (9.5 percent of the total) reflects its relatively high rate of population growth, and Riverside’s position as a source of construction personnel for nearby areas. Employment by industry data is shown in Table 6.12-8, and historical trends are depicted in Figure 6.12-3.

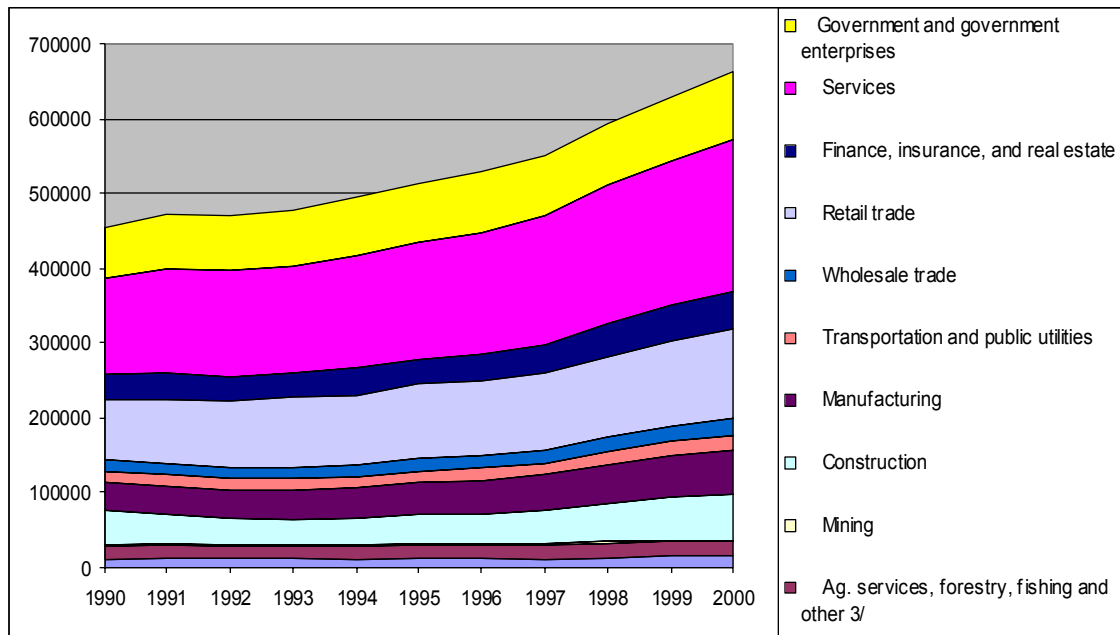
**Table 6.12-8 Riverside County Employment by Industry, 2000**

	2000	Percent of total
Farm employment	13909	2.1%
Ag. services, forestry, fishing and other	21080	3.2%
Mining	893	0.1%
Construction	63146	9.5%
Manufacturing	57789	8.7%
Transportation and public utilities	20752	3.1%
Wholesale trade	21806	3.3%
Retail trade	119732	18.1%
Finance, insurance and real estate	50668	7.6%
Services	201988	30.5%
Government and government enterprises	90718	13.7%
Total full-time and part-time employment	662481	100.0%



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, 2003.

**Figure 6.12-3 Historical employment by industry, Riverside County**

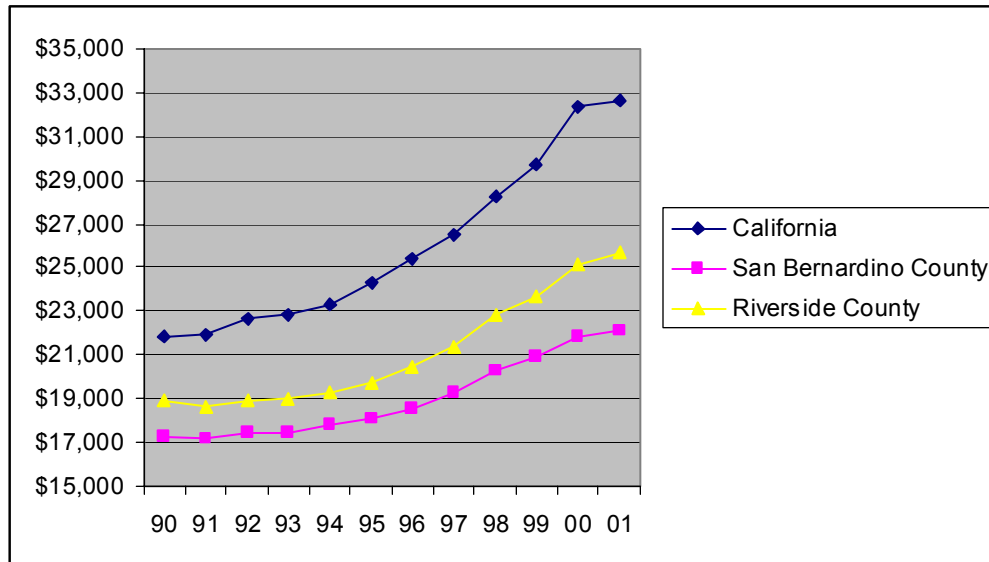


Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, 2003.

Per capita personal income in Riverside County grew steadily between 1990 and 2001, reaching \$25,691 in 2001, an increase of 35.5 percent over 1990.<sup>6</sup> However, Riverside County's per capita income was still well below the State average of \$32,655 (much of the difference may be explained by the large influence of the higher-income areas, such as the San Francisco SMSA, which also has much higher costs of living than the Study Area counties). San Bernardino County per capita personal income was below that of Riverside County over this period, but the two counties' percentage growth trends were nearly identical, as shown in Figure 6.12-4.

<sup>6</sup> Although county-level inflation factors are unavailable, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that nationally, inflation for all urban residents rose 35.5 percent between 1990 and 2001, indicating that in terms of real purchasing power, Riverside County residents may not have made per capita real-income gains over the period. However, it should be emphasized that the national inflation factors are not necessarily applicable in the study area of the Project.

**Figure 6.12-4 Per capita Personal Income**



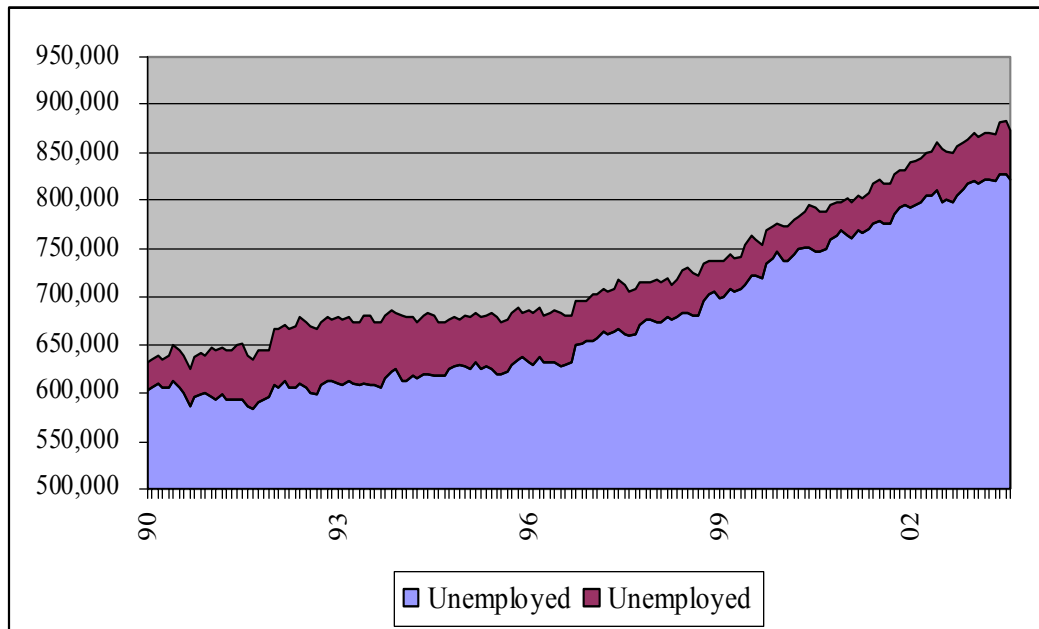
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, 2003.

Riverside and San Bernardino Counties and State of California, 1990-2001

San Bernardino County has the fourth largest economy of all California counties and has grown rapidly in recent years, including through the recent national recession. In October 2003 the County unemployment rate was 5.6 percent (California Employment Development Department, 2003). Historical employment and unemployment for the County are pictured in Figure 6.12-5.

Much of the employment in San Bernardino County is located in its western and central areas, though development is spreading eastward into areas of the County that have historically been very rural and still depend heavily on agriculture. The County has a well-diversified economy, with services, retail trade and manufacturing the three largest sectors. It is also notable that San Bernardino County has a relatively large construction sector, reflecting both its rapid growth and its role as a source of construction resources to less populated areas. Employment by industry data are shown in Table 6.12-9 and historical trends are shown in Figure 6.12-6.

**Figure 6.12-5 Historical employment and unemployment trends**



Source: California Employment Development Department, 2003.

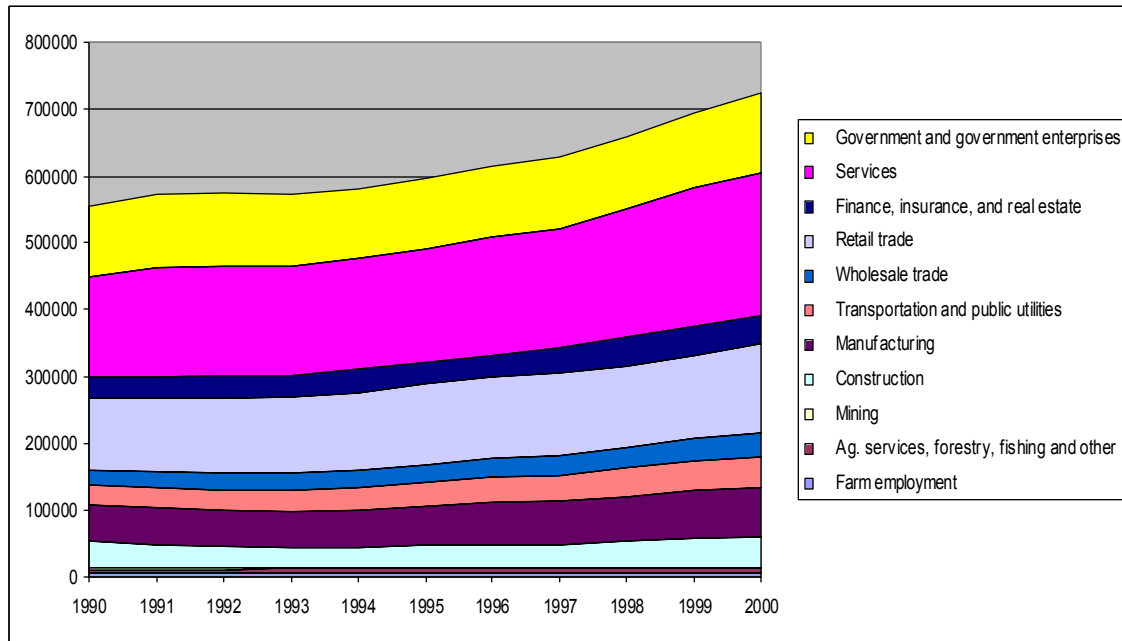
San Bernardino County, 1990-2003

**Table 6.12-9 San Bernardino County Employment by Industry, 2000**

	2000	Percent of total
Farm employment	5577	0.8%
Ag. services, forestry, fishing and other	7731	1.1%
Mining	894	0.1%
Construction	45244	6.3%
Manufacturing	75191	10.4%
Transportation and public utilities	45353	6.3%
Wholesale trade	34491	4.8%
Retail trade	132508	18.3%
Finance, insurance and real estate	45941	6.4%
Services	212295	29.4%
Government and government enterprises	117580	16.3%
Total full-time and part-time employment	722805	100.0%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, 2003.

**Figure 6.12-6 Historical Employment by Industry, San Bernardino County**

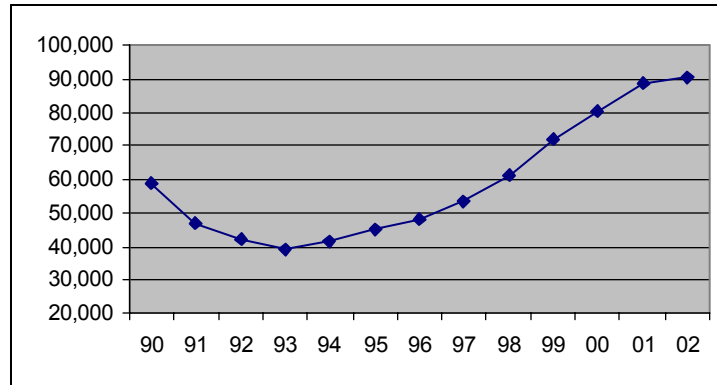


Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, 2003. Data: 1990-2003.

As noted above, construction employment is an important sector in San Bernardino County. In addition, local construction employment is important to understanding the impact of the Proposed Project. The combined employment in relevant sectors for San Bernardino/Riverside Counties is the relevant information since the Project's construction and operation work forces are most likely to be drawn primarily from this area.

Construction employment in San Bernardino/Riverside Counties took a dip in the early 1990s, and then rapidly grew throughout the 1990s decade, to about 90,000 before leveling off with the recession of 2001-2002. These trends are depicted in Figure 6.12-7. As noted the data are combined with natural resources and mining employment, but these two sectors comprise an extremely small portion of the total.

**Figure 6.12-7 Riverside/San Bernardino Counties (combined) Natural Resources<sup>7</sup>**



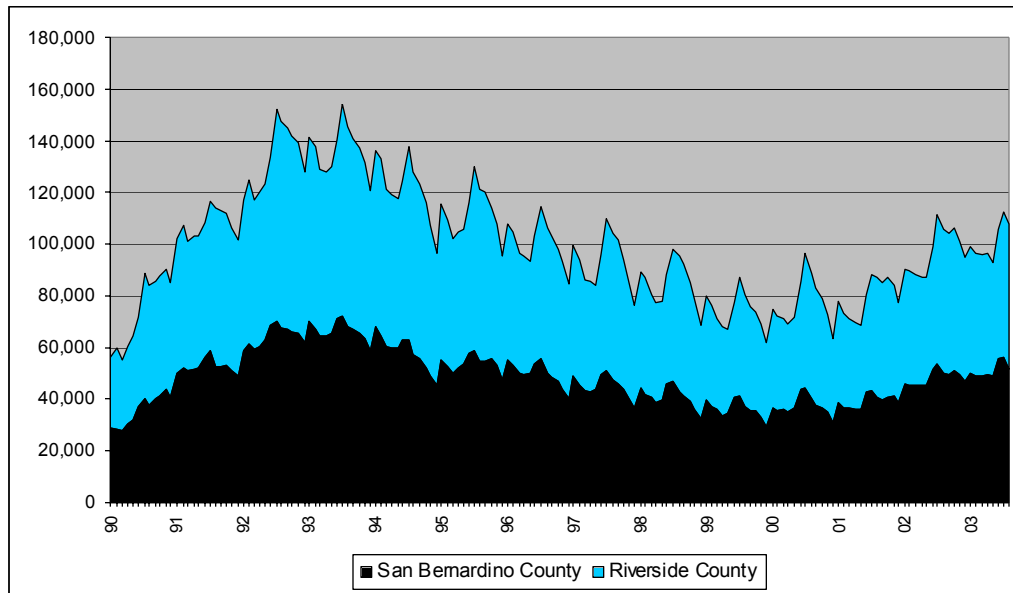
Source: California Employment Development Department, 2003.

Mining and construction employment, 1990-2002.

Total unemployed work force data, using Riverside and San Bernardino counties combined, are important to understanding the likely impact of employment that would be created by the Proposed Project. Since 1990, the combined unemployed work force has varied from a low of about 60,000 to a high of just under 160,000, averaging about 100,000 over the past two years. The ranks of unemployed exhibit seasonal peaks during summers and winters. These data are depicted in Figure 6.12-8.

<sup>7</sup> Note: California Economic Development Department (CEDD) employment data are conservative, since they include only ES-202 employment, while the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis REIS data include all workers.

**Figure 6.12-8 Total Historical Unemployed Work Force**



Source: California Employment Development Department, 2003.

Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, 1990-2003.

Although the two-county area represents the appropriate labor market area for this assessment, it is also useful to understand employment and unemployment trends in the immediate vicinity of the City of Riverside. Using the geographical accounting units available from the California Economic Development Department, these trends are shown in Table 6.12-10. Between 1997 and 2002, the number of unemployed persons in this local area has ranged from 16,660 to 21,490, on an average annual basis.

**Table 6.12-10 Employment and Unemployment Trends**

	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
1997	271,130	21,190	7.2%
1998	282,450	19,410	6.4%
1999	300,170	16,660	5.3%
2000	310,890	17,540	5.3%
2001	328,010	17,500	5.1%
2002	339,770	21,490	5.9%

Source: State of California Employment Development Department, 2003.

Note: The local area labor market includes the cities of Riverside, Norco, Corona and Moreno Valley, and the non-incorporated Census CCDs of Mira Loma, Pedley and Rubidoux.

Local Area Labor Market, 1997-2002.

Household income in the City of Riverside in 1999 closely resembled that of Riverside County as a whole, both in its median, and its distribution: 10.1 percent of households in

the City had incomes below \$10,000, 12.1 percent from \$10,000 to \$24,999, and 11.7 percent of households earned \$100,000 or more. Of the communities in the area examined, the City of Riverside had the lowest median income, while the cities of Norco (\$62,652) and Corona (\$59,615) had the highest median incomes. Income distribution data for Riverside County, the City of Riverside and adjacent cities and the Jurupa CCD are shown in Table 6.12-11 and Figure 6.12-9, with the State of California for comparison.

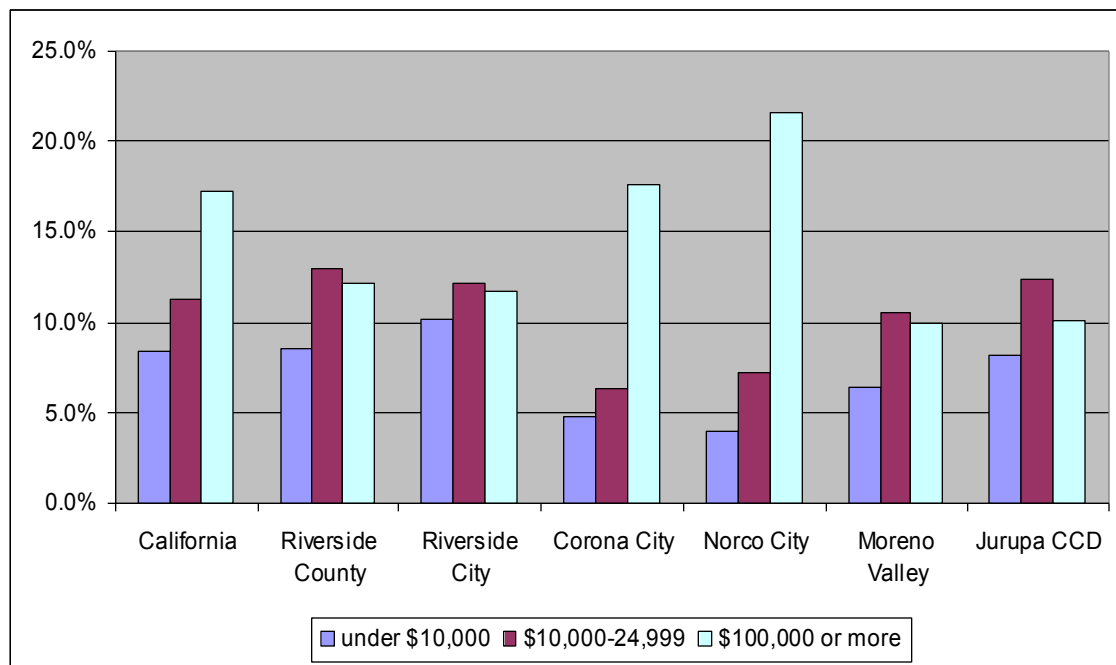
**Table 6.12-11 Income Distribution, 1999\***

	California	Riverside County	Riverside City	Corona City	Norco City	Moreno Valley	Jurupa CCD
under \$10,000	8.4%	8.5%	10.1%	4.7%	4.0%	6.5%	8.2%
\$10,000-24,999	11.2%	12.9%	12.1%	6.4%	7.1%	10.5%	12.4%
\$25,000-99,999	63.1%	66.4%	66.0%	71.4%	67.3%	73.1%	69.3%
\$100,000 or more	17.3%	12.2%	11.7%	17.6%	21.5%	9.9%	10.1%
Median household income	\$47,493	\$42,887	\$41,646	\$59,615	\$62,652	\$47,387	\$43,795

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census count.

\*Households in Riverside County, City of Riverside and Adjacent Communities, With State of California.

**Figure 6.12-9 Income Distribution, 1999\***



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census count.

\*Households in Riverside County, City of Riverside and Adjacent Communities, with State of California.

Employment projections for Riverside County show that its employment is expected to continue to grow through the year 2006. Total non-farm employment is projected to increase by 2006 by 25.1 percent relative to the base year of 1999. The wholesale trade

and construction sectors are projected to grow the most quickly over this period, by 32.3 percent and 32.0 percent respectively. These projections are shown in Table 6.12-12.<sup>8</sup>

**Table 6.12-12 Projected Employment by industry, Riverside County**

Industry	Annual Averages		Absolute Change	Percent Change
	1999	2006		
TOTAL NONFARM	424,400	531,000	106,600	25.10%
MINING	400	400	0	0.00%
CONSTRUCTION	41,900	55,300	13,400	32.00%
General Building Contractors	6,900	10,400	3,500	50.70%
Heavy Construction	5,500	6,200	700	12.70%
Special Trade	29,600	38,700	9,100	30.70%
MANUFACTURING	50,100	63,900	13,800	27.50%
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,800	16,100	2,300	16.70%
WHOLESALE TRADE	16,700	22,100	5,400	32.30%
RETAIL TRADE	88,300	107,400	19,100	21.60%
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	14,900	17,100	2,200	14.80%
SERVICES	120,000	151,900	31,900	26.60%
GOVERNMENT	78,200	96,800	18,600	23.80%

Source: California Employment Development Department, 2001.

Projections of employment for San Bernardino County, shown in Table 6.12-13, call for continued robust growth over the next few years, averaging 26.3 percent for total non-farm employment from 1999 (the base year) to 2006 (California Employment Development Department, 2001). Wholesale trade, services and construction sectors are projected to experience the largest percentage growth by the year 2006.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup> California Employment Development Department 1999 data reflect only reported employment, and hence are not directly comparable with the Regional Economic Information System data also presented in this report. However the projected percentage changes in Table 6.12-12 are quite useful.

<sup>9</sup> California Employment Development Department 1999 data reflect only ES-202 covered employment, and hence are not directly comparable with the REIS data also presented in this report. However the projected percentage changes in Table 6.12-12 are quite useful.



**Table 6.12-13 Projected Employment by Industry, San Bernardino County**

Industry	Annual Averages		Absolute Change	Percent Change
	1999	2006		
TOTAL NONFARM	514,600	649,900	135,300	26.30%
MINING	600	600	0	0.00%
CONSTRUCTION	28,900	37,200	8,300	28.70%
General Building Contractors	5,400	6,500	1,100	20.40%
Heavy Construction	3,600	4,600	1,000	27.80%
Special Trade	19,900	26,100	6,200	31.20%
MANUFACTURING	67,700	86,500	18,800	27.80%
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	35,300	43,800	8,500	24.10%
WHOLESALE TRADE	28,500	39,600	11,100	38.90%
RETAIL TRADE	100,200	120,100	19,900	19.90%
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	17,000	20,600	3,600	21.20%
SERVICES	131,500	171,200	39,700	30.20%
GOVERNMENT	104,900	130,300	25,400	24.20%

Source: California Employment Development Department, 2001.

### **6.12.3.7 Public Services**

#### **Schools**

Riverside Unified School District, 14th largest school district in California, enrolls approximately 42,000 students in kindergarten through grade 12. It serves a 92-square-mile area including a major portion of the city of Riverside, as well as the Highgrove and Woodcrest areas outside the city.

The District operates 45 schools: 29 elementary, 1 special education pre-school, 6 middle schools (grades 7-8), 5 comprehensive high schools (grades 9-12), 2 continuation high schools, and 2 alternative schools. The Riverside Unified School District employs 3,373 persons of whom 2,119 are certificated (as of October 2002). Forty-two percent of the teaching staff holds master's degrees and several hold doctorates (Riverside Unified School District, 2002).

#### **Law Enforcement**

Law enforcement for the City is provided by the Riverside Police Department. The Department provides a variety of services, including patrol (vehicular and by bicycle), investigation, public information, special weapons and tactics (SWAT) and internal affairs.

#### **Fire Protection**

The Riverside Fire Department provides fire protection services to the Project site. The Department has an Insurance Services Office rating of 2 (high on a 10-point scale, with a rating of one being the highest). The Department has 11 engines, two 75-foot telesquirts,

three truck companies (100-foot reach) and three rescue squads. The Department operates three shifts, 24 hours a day every day, and employs 198 total emergency personnel in addition to clerical staff. Hydrants in the City of Riverside are spaced at 300 feet in an interlocking grid pattern (Chris Jensen, Division Chief, Planning Division, Riverside Fire Department, personal communication, December 3, 2003). Sprinkler regulations and other City fire regulations would be applied and followed by the Project.

### **Hazardous Materials**

The City of Riverside's Emergency Management Office, which is within the Riverside Fire Department, coordinates the City's response to hazardous material spills, as well as assisting residents to prepare for major events such as earthquakes, floods, plane crashes, train derailments, Africanized honey bees, and civil unrest, and would be likely to respond in case of a hazardous materials spill at the Project site.

Hazardous waste spill events are directly under the purview of the Hazmat Unit within the City Fire Department, which is fully trained to contain hazardous materials events, including providing medical service. When hazardous spill events occur, two fire engines, appropriately staffed and equipped, are generally called (Chris Jensen, Division Chief, Planning Division, Riverside Fire Department, personal communication, March 13, 2003).

### **Hospitals and Emergency Medical Services**

Emergency medical services if provided by the City of Riverside Fire Department, which responded to 14,211 calls in the year 2002 (City of Riverside, undated). The ambulances are contracted to American Medical Response, a private contractor, but City Paramedics always accompany ambulances. The City has a goal of responses within 7 minutes for its own units, and American Medical Response is contracted to maintain response times under 11 minutes. Victims are generally taken to Riverside Community Hospital, or occasionally, Kaiser Hospital, Parkview Hospital, or rarely, to Riverside County Regional Medical Center (Chris Jensen, Division Chief, Planning Division, Riverside Fire Department, personal communication, March 13, 2004).

### **Water Supply**

The sources of water for the City of Riverside are wells located in the San Bernardino Basin (86.2 percent of the total in 1999-2000) and the Riverside Basin (13.8 percent of the total). There were 47 wells. Reservoir capacity was 100.4 million gallons in the year 2000, and the historical daily peak demand (which occurred in 1998) was 101.1 million gallons. Residential, commercial and industrial sales, with 58,538 customers, accounted for 76 percent of total revenues of \$27.8 million for the water utility in the year 2000 (Riverside Public Utilities, undated).

### **Wastewater Systems**

Wastewater treatment in Riverside is provided by the City of Riverside Public Works Department. Primary, secondary and tertiary treatment of wastewater is also provided for the Jurupa, Edgewater and Rubidoux Community Service Districts, to the north of the City. The City's treatment plant, located just to the northwest of the Project site, has a capacity of 40 million gallons per day (mgd), with usage averaging about 33 mgd. The

system also includes 18 wastewater pump stations, three of which are storm water pump stations. The City's goal is to provide 100 percent wastewater reuse in about 10 years (Joe Bossard, Wastewater Operations Supervisor, Riverside Public Works Department, personal communication, December 2, 2003).

### **Solid Waste**

City staff collects trash from approximately 38,500 city residents (two-thirds of the City), which include both automated, and manual collection service. Automated collection is once per week. Manual collection occurs twice per week.

The remaining portion of the City is collected by a private contractor, Burrtec Waste Industries. The private collector services approximately 20,000 customers in the areas of La Sierra, University and Orangecrest. Commercial establishments throughout the City are serviced by one of three private contractors. For construction waste, there is a crushing facility about 7 miles from the Project site (Joe Bossard, Wastewater Operations Supervisor, Riverside Public Works Department, personal communication, December 2, 2003).

### **Fiscal Resources**

The total General Fund requirements for the City of Riverside for fiscal year (FY) 2003-2004 are estimated at \$147,927,609. Due to City growth, this represents a 27.6 percent increase from FY 1998-1999. Other FY 2003-2004 funds are Enterprise Funds (\$353,878,108), Special Revenue Funds (\$35,627,667), Capital Projects Funds (\$22,903,826), and Debt Service Funds (\$8,098,393). These non-General Fund portions have their own dedicated sources of funding through various mechanisms, such as water, sewer and parking fees, grants, fees and special district levies. The breakdown of General Fund projected revenues is shown in Table 6.12-14. These data show that the sales tax is the largest source of General Fund revenues, at 29.7 percent of the total. Property taxes represent a much smaller City tax base, at 7.4 percent of the total.

**Table 6.12-14 Fiscal Year 2003-2004 General Fund Breakdown by Source\***

REVENUE TYPE	AMOUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Sales taxes	\$43,900,000	29.7
Utility Users tax	19,499,000	13.2
Transfers from other funds	19,339,683	13.1
Other agencies	16,461,000	11.1
Miscellaneous revenues	12,718,291	8.6
Property taxes	11,010,000	7.4
Other taxes	9,570,000	6.5
Charges for services	7,104,735	4.8
License and permits	6,649,700	4.5
Fines, forfeitures, misc.	1,675,000	1.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$147,927,609</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: City of Riverside, 2003.

\*City of Riverside.

**Table 6.12.15 Race/Ethnic Characteristics, Census Tracts Within 6 Miles**

<b>Census Tract</b>	<b>Race; Total population; Number</b>	<b>Race; Total population; One race; White; Number</b>	<b>Race; Total population; One race; White; Percent</b>	<b>Minority Population</b>	<b>Percent Minority</b>	<b>Hispanic or Latino; Total population; Hispanic or Latino; Number</b>	<b>Hispanic or Latino; Total population; Hispanic or Latino; Percent</b>
301	7,907	3,784	47.9	4,123	52.1	4,385	55.5
302	4,682	3,293	70.3	1,389	29.7	1,302	27.8
303	4,845	2,933	60.5	1,912	39.5	1,789	36.9
304	5,966	1,473	24.7	4,493	75.3	4,308	72.2
306.01	4,324	3,398	78.6	926	21.4	408	9.4
306.02	3,478	2,886	83	592	17.0	384	11
306.03	2,841	2,497	87.9	344	12.1	266	9.4
307	5,463	4,212	77.1	1,251	22.9	1,198	21.9
308	6,402	4,505	70.4	1,897	29.6	1,662	26
309	3,070	1,630	53.1	1,440	46.9	1,396	45.5
310.01	4,787	3,613	75.5	1,174	24.5	1,175	24.5
310.02	4,116	2,076	50.4	2,040	49.6	2,164	52.6
311	4,638	3,419	73.7	1,219	26.3	1,015	21.9
312	6,504	4,494	69.1	2,010	30.9	2,128	32.7
313	2,606	701	26.9	1,905	73.1	2,394	91.9
314.01	6,008	3,816	63.5	2,192	36.5	2,205	36.7
314.02	6,026	4,118	68.3	1,908	31.7	1,899	31.5
315.01	6,219	4,119	66.2	2,100	33.8	2,048	32.9
315.02	7,091	4,912	69.3	2,179	30.7	2,338	33
316	9,087	5,352	58.9	3,735	41.1	3,791	41.7
317.01	2,764	1,268	45.9	1,496	54.1	1,195	43.2
317.02	2,402	1,839	76.6	563	23.4	699	29.1
317.03	2,914	2,011	69	903	31.0	963	33
317.04	4,714	2,907	61.7	1,807	38.3	1,902	40.3
401	8,005	3,803	47.5	4,202	52.5	4,675	58.4
402.01	4,356	2,406	55.2	1,950	44.8	2,077	47.7
402.02	2,501	1,709	68.3	792	31.7	855	34.2
402.03	3,785	1,767	46.7	2,018	53.3	2,708	71.5
402.04	3,508	1,245	35.5	2,263	64.5	2,605	74.3
403.01	6,634	3,396	51.2	3,238	48.8	3,933	59.3
403.02	6,484	4,271	65.9	2,213	34.1	2,220	34.2
403.03	2,526	1,358	53.8	1,168	46.2	1,347	53.3
404.01	7,606	5,026	66.1	2,580	33.9	2,346	30.8
404.02	3,837	2,634	68.6	1,203	31.4	1,598	41.6
404.03	4,441	2,703	60.9	1,738	39.1	2,390	53.8
405.01	5,764	3,496	60.7	2,268	39.3	2,665	46.2
405.02	4,323	2,430	56.2	1,893	43.8	2,524	58.4
405.03	3,886	2,563	66	1,323	34.0	1,454	37.4
406.02	4,510	2,996	66.4	1,514	33.6	1,999	44.3
406.03	2,136	1,395	65.3	741	34.7	1,096	51.3

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Census Tract	Race; Total population; Number	Race; Total population; One race; White; Number	Race; Total population; One race; White; Percent	Minority Population	Percent Minority	Hispanic or Latino; Total population; Hispanic or Latino; Number	Hispanic or Latino; Total population; Hispanic or Latino; Percent
406.04	5,150	3,923	76.2	1,227	23.8	1,561	30.3
406.05	2,804	1,421	50.7	1,383	49.3	1,737	61.9
406.06	2,850	1,671	58.6	1,179	41.4	1,625	57
407.01	2,358	2,051	87	307	13.0	368	15.6
407.02	2,695	2,287	84.9	408	15.1	565	21
407.03	2,648	2,334	88.1	314	11.9	402	15.2
408.03	6,303	5,269	83.6	1,034	16.4	1,511	24
408.04	3,557	2,996	84.2	561	15.8	633	17.8
408.05	5,391	3,977	73.8	1,414	26.2	1,829	33.9
408.09	2,768	1,825	65.9	943	34.1	880	31.8
408.10	11,407	6,193	54.3	5,214	45.7	2,523	22.1
408.11	8,033	4,128	51.4	3,905	48.6	1,736	21.6
409.01	3,282	1,829	55.7	1,453	44.3	1,528	46.6
409.02	4,814	3,351	69.6	1,463	30.4	1,289	26.8
409.03	2,550	1,527	59.9	1,023	40.1	1,143	44.8
409.04	3,472	1,918	55.2	1,554	44.8	1,741	50.1
410.01	2,822	1,282	45.4	1,540	54.6	1,767	62.6
410.02	2,994	1,693	56.5	1,301	43.5	1,500	50.1
410.03	2,176	1,401	64.4	775	35.6	829	38.1
410.04	4,255	2,549	59.9	1,706	40.1	1,690	39.7
411	8,026	3,491	43.5	4,535	56.5	5,611	69.9
412.01	3,781	2,143	56.7	1,638	43.3	1,839	48.6
412.02	3,986	2,084	52.3	1,902	47.7	2,652	66.5
412.03	3,317	1,697	51.2	1,620	48.8	1,956	59
413	7,105	3,443	48.5	3,662	51.5	4,437	62.4
414.03	2,738	1,930	70.5	808	29.5	814	29.7
414.04	3,244	1,942	59.9	1,302	40.1	1,362	42
410.05	3,874	2,577	66.5	1,297	33.5	1,287	33.2
414.06	4,196	2,698	64.3	1,498	35.7	1,344	32
414.07	5,041	2,785	55.2	2,256	44.8	2,244	44.5
414.08	3,832	2,153	56.2	1,679	43.8	1,367	35.7
414.09	7,149	4,948	69.2	2,201	30.8	1,754	24.5
414.10	2,922	1,147	39.3	1,775	60.7	2,708	92.7
414.11	3,074	1,485	48.3	1,589	51.7	2,249	73.2
414.12	4,130	2,483	60.1	1,647	39.9	1,394	33.8
416	6,883	2,925	42.5	3,958	57.5	5,615	81.6
417.02	4,292	2,937	68.4	1,355	31.6	1,907	44.4
417.03	5,226	2,517	48.2	2,709	51.8	3,644	69.7
417.04	3,417	1,343	39.3	2,074	60.7	2,787	81.6
418.10	3,719	2,577	69.3	1,142	30.7	756	20.3
418.11	6,423	4,413	68.7	2,010	31.3	1,313	20.4

Census Tract	Race; Total population; Number	Race; Total population; One race; White; Number	Race; Total population; One race; White; Percent	Minority Population	Percent Minority	Hispanic or Latino; Total population; Hispanic or Latino; Number	Hispanic or Latino; Total population; Hispanic or Latino; Percent
419.09	4,754	3,388	71.3	1,366	28.7	1,759	37
420.03	2,975	2,360	79.3	615	20.7	525	17.6
420.04	3,022	2,487	82.3	535	17.7	471	15.6
420.05	2,404	1,957	81.4	447	18.6	412	17.1
420.06	12,996	8,913	68.6	4,083	31.4	2,751	21.2
420.07	3,533	2,921	82.7	612	17.3	743	21
420.08	4,029	3,344	83	685	17.0	683	17
16	7,206	2,639	36.6	4,567	63.4	6,268	87
19	18,326	10,678	58.3	7,648	41.7	7,007	38.2
22.01	10,842	5,946	54.8	4,896	45.2	4,544	41.9
22.03	4,795	2,218	46.3	2,577	53.7	1,990	41.5
22.04	5,244	2,256	43	2,988	57.0	3,555	67.8
26.01	5,030	2,677	53.2	2,353	46.8	2,883	57.3
26.02	7,409	3,189	43	4,220	57.0	4,638	62.6
26.03	17,896	6,825	38.1	11,071	61.9	10,233	57.2
40	12,760	6,927	54.3	5,833	45.7	8,274	64.8
Totals	495,081	294,522	59.5%	200,559	40.5%	212,139	42.85%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, year 2000 census counts.

**Table 6.12.16 Income Distribution, Census Tracts within Six Miles of the Project**

Census Tract	Number; Total Households	Number; Less than \$10,000	Percent of Total	Number; \$10,000 to \$24,999	Percent of Total	Number; over \$100,000	Percent of Total	Median income (dollars)
301	2,249	208	9.2%	489	21.7%	174	7.7%	\$38,410
302	1,913	260	13.6%	369	19.3%	228	11.9%	\$38,271
303	1,540	371	24.1%	564	36.6%	31	2.0%	\$19,929
304	1,582	289	18.3%	455	28.8%	70	4.4%	\$25,955
306.1	1,392	44	3.2%	75	5.4%	643	46.2%	\$95,378
306.2	1,161	55	4.7%	69	5.9%	433	37.3%	\$83,564
306.3	1,168	22	1.9%	50	4.3%	514	44.0%	\$89,564
307	2,126	226	10.6%	417	19.6%	253	11.9%	\$38,333
308	2,364	216	9.1%	371	15.7%	188	8.0%	\$45,523
309	833	70	8.4%	129	15.5%	75	9.0%	\$43,155
310.01	1,815	157	8.7%	356	19.6%	161	8.9%	\$41,206
310.02	1,112	57	5.1%	219	19.7%	82	7.4%	\$37,933
311	1,688	88	5.2%	334	19.8%	151	8.9%	\$42,452
312	2,134	186	8.7%	239	11.2%	268	12.6%	\$50,714
313	608	52	8.6%	244	40.1%	26	4.3%	\$26,176
314.01	2,136	207	9.7%	466	21.8%	92	4.3%	\$38,422

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Census Tract	Number, Total Households	Number, Less than \$10,000	Percent of Total	Number, \$10,000 to \$24,999	Percent of Total	Number, over \$100,000	Percent of Total	Median income (dollars)
314.02	2,277	235	10.3%	490	21.5%	97	4.3%	\$37,256
315.01	2,092	268	12.8%	437	20.9%	150	7.2%	\$36,914
315.02	2,530	297	11.7%	539	21.3%	200	7.9%	\$34,405
316	2,861	291	10.2%	621	21.7%	69	2.4%	\$34,968
317.01	747	61	8.2%	157	21.0%	104	13.9%	\$43,487
317.02	711	13	1.8%	46	6.5%	142	20.0%	\$61,830
317.03	862	42	4.9%	138	16.0%	166	19.3%	\$55,357
317.04	1,599	182	11.4%	237	14.8%	123	7.7%	\$39,659
401	1,926	182	9.4%	346	18.0%	137	7.1%	\$43,132
402.01	1,272	54	4.2%	229	18.0%	122	9.6%	\$48,659
402.02	777	22	2.8%	181	23.3%	52	6.7%	\$49,306
402.03	1,043	225	21.6%	288	27.6%	38	3.6%	\$25,327
402.04	840	167	19.9%	289	34.4%	25	3.0%	\$22,857
403.1	1,770	240	13.6%	414	23.4%	82	4.6%	\$34,221
403.02	1,886	59	3.1%	127	6.7%	320	17.0%	\$61,319
403.03	684	81	11.8%	111	16.2%	89	13.0%	\$43,750
404.01	2,252	39	1.7%	218	9.7%	423	18.8%	\$62,782
404.02	1,003	62	6.2%	147	14.7%	53	5.3%	\$49,046
404.03	1,084	42	3.9%	187	17.3%	124	11.4%	\$49,730
405.01	1,592	110	6.9%	261	16.4%	106	6.7%	\$48,837
405.02	1,127	80	7.1%	285	25.3%	104	9.2%	\$41,517
405.03	1,769	385	21.8%	491	27.8%	109	6.2%	\$25,299
406.02	1,249	67	5.4%	324	25.9%	142	11.4%	\$37,568
406.03	617	14	2.3%	142	23.0%	35	5.7%	\$44,199
406.04	1,376	19	1.4%	136	9.9%	324	23.5%	\$66,172
406.05	731	45	6.2%	137	18.7%	44	6.0%	\$36,339
406.06	690	50	7.2%	113	16.4%	53	7.7%	\$37,823
407.01	730	0	0.0%	70	9.6%	245	33.6%	\$85,999
407.02	893	88	9.9%	85	9.5%	108	12.1%	\$51,409
407.03	832	12	1.4%	72	8.7%	165	19.8%	\$54,375
408.03	2,034	89	4.4%	270	13.3%	335	16.5%	\$55,045
408.04	1,064	19	1.8%	88	8.3%	324	30.5%	\$75,417
408.05	156	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	70	44.9%	\$94,297
408.09	825	41	5.0%	75	9.1%	153	18.5%	\$68,565
408.10	3,767	159	4.2%	292	7.8%	620	16.5%	\$63,685
408.11	2,700	119	4.4%	181	6.7%	516	19.1%	\$60,350
409.01	944	94	10.0%	211	22.4%	34	3.6%	\$36,923
409.02	1,533	64	4.2%	242	15.8%	316	20.6%	\$53,472
409.03	766	31	4.0%	151	19.7%	65	8.5%	\$45,676
409.04	906	7	0.8%	162	17.9%	145	16.0%	\$57,656
410.01	772	68	8.8%	206	26.7%	24	3.1%	\$32,254
410.02	742	28	3.8%	92	12.4%	36	4.9%	\$50,263
410.03	670	31	4.6%	80	11.9%	143	21.3%	\$60,347
410.04	1,352	86	6.4%	226	16.7%	106	7.8%	\$42,333

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Census Tract	Number, Total Households	Number, Less than \$10,000	Percent of Total	Number, \$10,000 to \$24,999	Percent of Total	Number, over \$100,000	Percent of Total	Median income (dollars)
411	1,942	233	12.0%	516	26.6%	84	4.3%	\$32,614
412.01	901	62	6.9%	242	26.9%	59	6.5%	\$38,384
412.02	984	39	4.0%	132	13.4%	84	8.5%	\$45,458
412.03	911	49	5.4%	213	23.4%	42	4.6%	\$36,602
413	1,782	154	8.6%	278	15.6%	154	8.6%	\$41,615
414.03	980	57	5.8%	174	17.8%	115	11.7%	\$49,286
414.04	848	17	2.0%	132	15.6%	79	9.3%	\$54,743
414.05	1,178	39	3.3%	199	16.9%	116	9.8%	\$50,250
414.06	1,532	72	4.7%	179	11.7%	112	7.3%	\$41,759
414.07	1,651	149	9.0%	345	20.9%	87	5.3%	\$35,214
414.08	1,382	112	8.1%	337	24.4%	76	5.5%	\$33,771
414.09	2,177	59	2.7%	136	6.2%	882	40.5%	\$85,023
414.10	541	49	9.1%	130	24.0%	27	5.0%	\$36,681
414.11	795	16	2.0%	124	15.6%	60	7.5%	\$41,906
414.12	1,371	128	9.3%	163	11.9%	107	7.8%	\$48,778
416	1,703	253	14.9%	488	28.7%	63	3.7%	\$27,553
417.02	1,243	56	4.5%	144	11.6%	145	11.7%	\$60,417
417.03	1,525	166	10.9%	509	33.4%	36	2.4%	\$28,125
417.04	821	58	7.1%	278	33.9%	14	1.7%	\$29,229
418.10	1,070	6	0.6%	34	3.2%	439	41.0%	\$89,254
418.11	1,894	17	0.9%	95	5.0%	477	25.2%	\$76,864
418.09	1,332	83	6.2%	87	6.5%	285	21.4%	\$61,190
420.03	938	62	6.6%	113	12.0%	228	24.3%	\$59,470
420.04	929	19	2.0%	46	5.0%	354	38.1%	\$83,573
420.05	704	0	0.0%	107	15.2%	193	27.4%	\$60,700
420.06	3,824	95	2.5%	157	4.1%	1015	26.5%	\$72,057
420.07	1,188	89	7.5%	142	12.0%	307	25.8%	\$59,569
420.08	1,277	59	4.6%	73	5.7%	368	28.8%	\$72,128
16	1,585	297	18.7%	395	24.9%	44	2.8%	\$28,821
19	4,645	173	3.7%	398	8.6%	1186	25.5%	\$65,421
22.01	3,255	66	2.0%	306	9.4%	445	13.7%	\$58,703
22.03	481	7	1.5%	68	14.1%	32	6.7%	\$46,750
22.04	1,340	103	7.7%	291	21.7%	120	9.0%	\$36,122
26.01	1,411	214	15.2%	203	14.4%	224	15.9%	\$40,343
26.02	1,922	60	3.1%	185	9.6%	142	7.4%	\$49,312
26.03	4,629	182	3.9%	353	7.6%	418	9.0%	\$57,992
40	3,227	267	8.3%	850	26.3%	189	5.9%	\$36,569
Totals	143,792	10,343	7.2%	23062	16.0%	19035	13.2%	

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, year 2000 census counts.



## 6.12.4 Impacts

Potential socioeconomic effects of construction and operation of the proposed Project are examined in this section. Socioeconomic impacts arise mostly from proposed Project's requirements for mobilizing and deploying labor, capital and material resources. Application of these factors of production to the defined Study Areas and setting addresses changes in the levels and patterns of peoples' activities in the area, including employment, housing, commercial activities, and public services and infrastructure (such as public safety and health services).

The impact assessment begins with a description of the proposed Project's relevant construction and operation resource requirements. These are then compared with the proposed Project area's socioeconomic characteristics. The proposed Project's requirements are superimposed upon the proposed Project area's socioeconomic baseline (which was evaluated in Section 2). The difference between expected baseline conditions and conditions with the Project comprise the Project impacts. Whether these changes are significant--either beneficial or adverse-- largely depends on (1) the degree, or intensity, magnitude, duration, and reversibility of changes in the baseline levels of utilization and (2) the capacity of the Study Area's resources to accommodate changes in demand. The Study Area is addressed at four geographic levels, in order of size: (1) the City of Riverside, (2) areas within 6 miles of the Project, (3) Riverside County, and (4) the combined area of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.

### 6.12.4.1 Construction

Constructing the Project would be a relatively small undertaking in terms of socioeconomic resource requirements and impacts. Such an undertaking would entail an internal labor cost, estimated by the City of Riverside, of \$2,777,850 (including contingencies) for City employees, owner's engineers and construction management, the two professional contractors. In addition, construction contracts for capital facilities include construction labor: For the CTG/SCR Package, gas compressors, GSU transformer, and 69kV transmission lines, and the EPC contract. Project costs (including contingencies) are summarized in Table 6.12-17.

**Table 6.12-17 Summary of Projected Total Project Costs, Including Contingencies**

Task	Base Estimate	Sales Tax	Contingency	Total Estimate
<b>LABOR</b>	\$2,556,000			\$2,777,850
RPU Labor - Existing	\$500,000	0.00%	5%	\$525,000
RPU Labor - New	\$175,000	0.00%	5%	\$183,750
Owner's Engineers	\$1,381,000	0.00%	10%	\$1,519,100
Construction Management	\$500,000	0.00%	10%	\$550,000
<b>CONTRACTS</b>	\$54,415,000			\$61,791,108
CTG/SCR Package (Notes 1 and 2)	\$32,727,000	7.75%	5%	\$36,899,693
Gas Compressors (Notes 1 and 2)	\$845,000	7.75%	5%	\$952,738
GSU Transformer (Notes 1 and 2)	\$791,000	7.75%	5%	\$891,853
69kV Breakers (Notes 1, 2 and 3)	\$510,000	7.75%	5%	\$575,025
EPC Contract	\$18,000,000	0.00%	15%	\$20,700,000

Task	Base Estimate	Sales Tax	Contingency	Total Estimate
3rd Party Source Testing	\$30,000	0.00%	10%	\$33,000
Transmission Line EP	\$700,000	0.00%	15%	\$805,000
Transmission Line Construction	\$500,000	0.00%	15%	\$575,000
Riverview Substation Upgrades	\$156,000	0.00%	15%	\$179,400
Mountain View Substation Upgrades	\$156,000	0.00%	15%	\$179,400
<b>FEES</b>	<b>\$9,332,000</b>			<b>\$9,943,650</b>
Site Acquisition	\$1,500,000	0.00%	10%	\$1,650,000
Sempra Interconnection	\$400,000	0.00%	15%	\$460,000
CEC Permit Fees	\$250,000	0.00%	15%	\$287,500
SCAQMD Permit Fees	\$25,000	0.00%	15%	\$28,750
NOx Offsets	\$1,531,000	0.00%	5%	\$1,607,550
PM10 Offsets	\$2,600,000	0.00%	5%	\$2,730,000
Storm Water Permit Fee	\$1,000	0.00%	10%	\$1,100
Other Permit Fees	\$25,000	0.00%	15%	\$28,750
Bond Interest	\$3,000,000	0.00%	5%	\$3,150,000
<b>TOTAL BY MONTH</b>	<b>\$66,303,000</b>	<b>\$8,209,608</b>		<b>\$74,512,608</b>

Source: City of Riverside, "RPU 2x0 Simple Cycle Project Cash Flow," 17 December, 2003.

Although the total time frame from design to completion of construction, which began approximately May 2003 (including planning and design phases), is projected to continue until July 2005, the actual construction period is expected to be nine months, beginning in late 2004.

Project construction would require a peak of about 52 workers. Table 6.12-18 depicts the expected labor force for Project construction. In addition to the figures presented in Table 6.12-18, as previously noted the City of Riverside will assign a limited number of employees to the Project, who can also be included within the new demands for labor of the Project. Consultant personnel will be located offsite except for periodic site visits. For this analysis, about 60 employees are assumed to be required at the peak of construction, including those shown in Table 6.12-18 and the City's employees assigned to the Project.

**Table 6.12-18 Summary of Projected Construction Labor Force Requirements**

Job Category	Months After Notice to Proceed								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Insulation Workers							2	2	1
Boilermakers				2	4	2			
Carpenters	4	6	8	8	4	2	2	1	
Electricians	4	6	8	8	8	6	4	3	2
Ironworkers	2	4	6	6	4	2			

	Months After Notice to Proceed								
Laborers	4	4	6	6	4	4	3	3	2
Millwrights				2	4	4	2	1	1
Operating Engineers	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	1
Painters							2	4	4
Pipefitters	2	2	4	4	8	10	10	10	4
Linemen	4	6	6	6	4	2			
Craft Subtotal	23	31	40	44	43	35	28	26	15
Construction Manager	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Field Engineer	1	1	3	4	4	6	4	4	2
Document Control Clerical	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Commissioning Group						2	4	4	4
Staff Subtotal	6	6	8	9	9	13	13	13	11
Total Project	29	37	48	53	52	48	41	39	26

Source: City of Riverside, 2004. Spreadsheet showing labor requirements by month.

The bulk of the Project payments for labor and capital goods would “leak” out of the Project area via payments to non-local and out-of-state sources of the power plant, cable, structural steel, transformers, etc., specialty contractors and their personnel and equipment suppliers. For this analysis, it is assumed that 60 percent of after-tax workers’ wages, and 80 percent of project capital purchases, would be expended out of the Study Area. Assuming an average rate of \$30 per hour and the labor hours shown in Table 6.12-18, construction workers would earn approximately \$2,583,000 in addition to the labor costs of \$2,566,000 shown in Table 6.12-17, for a total of \$5,152,133 in the total wage bill. Thus, approximately \$1,442,000 in wages would be respent by Project workers in the Study Area (assuming take-home wages amount to 70 percent of the total). Furthermore, capital purchases made within the Study Area are assumed to total approximately \$5-10 million for purposes of this analysis.

#### **6.12.4.2 Operation**

Once construction is completed and operation begins, the Project would employ only a few workers (no more than 10 on a full-time equivalent basis) to operate and maintain the power plant and transmission line for their operating lives, projected to be 30 years (information to be provided by the City) after commencement of operations in

approximately mid-2005. Expenditures on operation and maintenance would be so small as to be insignificant and are not addressed in this analysis.

### **Impacts on Employment and Income**

Placed in the socioeconomic context of the Project Study Areas—in order of importance, the City of Riverside, areas within 6 miles of the Project (for Environmental Justice purposes), and Riverside and San Bernardino counties, a mostly urbanized area with a relatively large economy, the infusion of workers' local spending and local construction procurements would place an unnoticeable burden on the assimilative capacity of the local economy. These expenditures would be beneficial, albeit largely unnoticeable.

Workers' local consumer goods purchases and contractors' procurements of construction supplies would be the principal economic benefits accruing to the local economy. Providers of transient accommodations, eating and drinking places, automotive services, construction materials vendors (e.g., sand and gravel, concrete, lumber, etc.), and equipment leasing establishments in communities near the proposed Project site would be the main beneficiaries. The benefits would be short term, however, with the Project construction schedule running for only about nine months.

Economic multiplier effects would be from the local expenditures for Project labor, capital facilities and supplies: As these moneys are respent within the region, the total increment to the original direct Project payments becomes a multiple of those direct payments. Multiplier analyses are out of the scope of this analysis, but experience with similar projects in areas such as Riverside and San Bernardino Counties indicate that multipliers on the order of 1.5 to 2.0 are reasonable. Therefore, due to construction, approximated 90-120 jobs could be created by the Project employment of about 60 workers in the two-county region of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, most of which would be likely to be created in Riverside County, particularly the City of Riverside. This positive impact would be transient, however, due to the short timeframe of construction.

Operation employment, wage payments and purchases of materials would be minimal, and therefore are not addressed in this analysis.

### ***6.12.4.3 Impacts on Population***

Increases in employment in an area generally lead to increases in population, as some of those who take jobs associated with a project move to the area, some with dependents. As noted, the direct Project construction work force is likely to be drawn from both within and outside the Study Area; however, those who relocate to the Study Area for construction are unlikely to bring dependents. Since many jobs induced by the Project by repeated respending of Project expenditures will likely be assimilated into the local economy, some very minimal in-migration of job-holders and their dependents is likely to occur even as a result of short-term construction.

Between 1990 and 2001, based on U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (Regional Economic Analysis System) population and employment estimates and regression analysis, the change in population divided by the change in employment in the combined area of Riverside and San Bernardino Counties was just under 0.8: Year-to-year changes

showed that, for each increase in employment, population changed by 0.8 persons. As noted earlier, construction employment at the Project would be very short-lived, and would be unlikely to result in a change in population, itself. However, the additional 30-60 jobs projected in the economy from multiplier effects would be diffuse, and could result in such average population increases. Thus, an increase of about 32-48 in the Study Area population (not including Project construction workers living in temporary quarters), can be expected. Such a small population increase would not be noticeable in light of the total Study Area population.

Operational employment may also indirectly cause some of these indirect population increases. However, the level of employment and expenditures for operations would be so minimal that population increases would be minimal (no more than a handful of persons), if they occur at all.

#### ***6.12.4.4 Environmental Justice***

Tables 6.12-5 and 6.12-6 show the ethnic and income distribution, respectively, by Census block for areas within 6 miles of the Project. Table 6.12-3 and Figure 6.12-2 show ethnic and racial distributions on a broader geographical unit basis. The data are derived from the 2000 census, as specified by the USEPA (1996) guidelines. According to the Guidelines, a significant minority population exists if minorities comprise 50 percent or more of the affected areas general population (3,493,079 in the year 2003).

Table 6.12-5 shows that the Census tracts within 6 miles of the Project include 40.5 percent minorities and 42.85 percent Hispanic persons. Of the 97 Census tracts in this area, 19 contained over 50 percent minority population, and 21 contained over 50 percent Hispanic population.

In terms of what could be considered low-income households<sup>10</sup>, 23.2 percent of the households in Census tracts within 6 miles of the Project had incomes of under \$25,000 annually in the year 2000, as shown in Table 6.12-6. Households with incomes under \$10,000 comprised 7.2 percent of all households. Twenty eight Census tracts contained households with over 30 percent incomes below \$25,000, and two Census tracts had more than 20 percent households with incomes under \$10,000 annually.

#### ***6.12.4.5 Impacts on Housing***

As described in Section 6.12.3.5 (Housing), the Study Area supply of rental and for-sale units is somewhat tight. However, workers on short-term construction projects who relocate to the Study Area are most likely to choose transient accommodations such as hotel/motel rooms or RV parks, rather than to rent or buy homes.

Direct socioeconomic impacts would primarily take the form of increases in demand for transient accommodations from non-local workers recruited to work on the proposed

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<sup>10</sup> Census data are provided for “under poverty level” status only at county levels, since local costs of living can vary significantly. For smaller units such as Census tracts or blocks, income distribution data are useful but do not address the specific concept of “below poverty” status. Therefore, income distribution information, focused on lower-income categories, is presented herein.

Project. This might be regarded as a cost in the sense that they might overload available space or displace customary users of motels and campgrounds near the proposed Project. However, as noted in Section 2.4, there are over 150 hotel/motels located within 25 miles of Riverside, 78 of which are within 10 miles, 34 of which are located in the City of Riverside itself. This level of transient accommodations suggests that there would be space for up to 60 non-local Project workers within reasonable commuting distance of the Project site. The region's visitor-serving industry is well developed, and the number of people employed at the Project would create a minimal impact on the level of demand for accommodations. The additional business for local motels, RV parks, etc., would represent a short-term economic benefit for the Study Area, mostly in the City of Riverside and Riverside County.

Just as the Projects impact on population is projected to be minimal, the impact on housing would be correspondingly small. There were 21,401 vacant housing units for sale or rent in Riverside County in the year 2000 (refer to Table 6.12-7), 2,644 of which were in the City of Riverside. With a maximum expectable total population of 48 associated with the Project (or approximately 20-35 households) in addition to the temporary construction workforce, the local available housing supply has very adequate capacity to accommodate such a population increase.

After completion of construction, Project operation and maintenance activities would have essentially no socioeconomic effects on the proposed Project area. Personnel requirements would be negligible, and would place no extra burden on the housing market.

#### ***6.12.4.6 Impacts on Public Services***

Due to the low level of population change associated with the Project (up to about 48 people), no significant impacts on public services such as sewer, water, schools, police, or fire are expected. The most direct potential demands would likely be, if they occur at all, incidents of fire, worker accidents at the site, oil or hazardous materials events, or, construction materials theft and vandalism. Such events are highly unlikely to occur. In addition, construction would cause increases in road traffic for Project materials delivery and worker commuting. The traffic demands described in other elements of the Project report show existing traffic networks can accommodate the increase in road traffic caused by the Project.

As discussed in Section 6.12.3.7, the City of Riverside and Riverside County hazardous waste emergency response teams and procedures in place that would cover the Project site. Similarly, the Project would be under the jurisdiction of the City of Riverside Fire Department, and the City of Riverside Police Department. Furthermore, procedures will be in place on-site to provide best management practices for health and safety, and can be considered effective mitigation measures.

After completion of construction, Project operations and maintenance activities would have essentially no socioeconomic effects on the proposed Project area public services providers. Personnel requirements would be negligible, and would place no extra burden on public services.

#### **6.12.4.7 Impacts on Fiscal Conditions**

As a municipal power project within the Riverside City limits, the Project would not be subjected to property taxes. The primary fiscal impact would be sales taxes from capital purchases. Total sales taxes, which would be levied at a rate of 7.75 percent on the CTG/SCR package, gas compressors, GSU transformer and 69kV breakers (total purchase price of \$39,019,309 with contingencies; see Table 6.12-17) would total \$3,023,996. These taxes, except for perhaps insignificant amounts, would not be paid to the City or County of Riverside.

Minor increases in sales taxes would occur due to respending of wages on retail goods and services in the Study area by workers whose wages are provided in part or in total by the Project. These increases would be so small as to be negligible.

After completion of construction, Project operations and maintenance activities would have essentially no socioeconomic effects on the Project area. Tax payments to local entities would be negligible, comprised of only retail sales taxes on any spending of workers' wages and minimal capital and operating supply purchases from the Study Area.

#### **6.12.5 Mitigation**

Since no socioeconomic impacts have been identified which are considered significant, mitigation measures are not deemed needed.

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